



## Appendix E

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# **PIER 2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MITIGATION MEASURES**



## Pier 2 EA Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures were included in the Pier 2 EA and FONSI. These mitigation measures may be applicable to certain activities made more feasible by the Fort Mason Center Long-term Lease, particularly those activities involving construction.

### Air Quality

Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials, or require all haul trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard. Sweep all paved surfaces at the project construction site daily with water sweepers; this mitigation shall be required during dust-creating operations and in locations/routes where dust would be generated as a result of project construction. Surface debris shall not be swept into the bay. With the exception of concrete trucks, all trucks in queue or receiving or delivering loads shall not idle for more than five minutes. In addition, engines used to propel barges shall be run only when necessary to operate the barges. The general contractor and all subcontractors shall register all applicable powered construction equipment under the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program, administered by the California Air Resources Board.

- Training for site personnel on the proper handling, spill prevention, and emergency spill response;
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each chemical to be kept on site, and construction employees to be aware of their location and content;
- Placement of catch pans beneath equipment and hose connections during fueling;
- Daily inspections of all fuel and hazardous materials storage areas;
- Daily cleanup of the job site to ensure fuel and hazardous materials are properly stored or disposed of; and

### Visitor use and Experience – Noise

A site-specific construction noise control plan shall be prepared prior to the commencement of construction activity. The plan shall evaluate construction noise levels at the sensitive receptor locations based on the time and duration of specific activities and the specific equipment that would be used by the contractor. The attenuating effects of intervening structures should be considered. The plan shall identify specific noise control measures that could reduce the noise level of affected receptors. The contractor shall consider implementation of the following measures in the construction noise control plan:

- Select equipment capable of performing the necessary tasks with the lowest sound level and the lowest acoustic height possible.
- Operate and maintain construction equipment to minimize noise generation. Equipment and vehicles will be kept in good repair and fitted with “manufacturer-recommended” mufflers.
- Provide enclosures for noise-producing stationary sources such as generators.
- Noise barriers are typically used to control noise from construction. A barrier must have sufficient mass to attenuate the low frequency component of the construction equipment. The barrier must be high enough to block the line-of-sight between the noise source and the receptor. Depending on the construction methodology, a barrier could be placed in the near field (close to the noise source) or in the far field (close to the receptor). The plan should identify the proper height, location, and effectiveness of a noise barrier.
- In addition to a noise barrier, boarding up the windows at the FMC Landmark Buildings with heavy plywood and sealing the edges may provide up to 15 dBA of noise reduction.

## **Hazardous Materials**

To reduce the potential for water quality impacts from accidental spills, all equipment fueling activities shall be conducted at least 50 feet from the water's edge, and proper containment for accidental spills, such as oil absorbent pads and booms, shall be readily available on site during construction.

Equipment operators shall develop procedures for use of the equipment, and measures to control construction storm water pollution. No construction debris or other liquid or solid waste (e.g., trash) shall be allowed to enter bay waters. Operational procedures to minimize the potential for spills will include the following:

- Training for site personnel on the proper handling, spill prevention, and emergency spill response;
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each chemical to be kept on site, and construction employees to be aware of their location and content;
- Placement of catch pans beneath equipment and hose connections during fueling;
- Daily inspections of all fuel and hazardous materials storage areas;
- Daily cleanup of the job site to ensure fuel and hazardous materials are properly stored or disposed of; and
- Maintenance of spill cleanup supplies on site (such as absorbents, shovels, and containers).

Any spills will be cleaned immediately and a log of spills and cleanup actions will be maintained. In the event of a spill that could potentially cause impacts to the bay waters, the National Park Service, San Francisco RWQCB, California Department of Fish and Game, California Office of Spill Prevention and Response, U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. EPA will be notified as required by California Oil Spill Response Act (OSPR). Emergency telephone numbers shall be maintained on site for these agencies.